S/No.	Name of the State/U.T.	Number of milk samples examined during the calendar year 1999	Number of samples found adulterated during the year 1999
5.	Manipur	01	Nil
6.	Mizoram	Nil	—
7.	Nagaland	09	03
8.	Rajasthan	466	151
9.	West Bengal	36	- 30

Iron deficient women and children in Rajasthan

3478. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women and children suffering from iron deficiency in the country, particularly in Rajasthan;

(b) whether Government propose to take some measures to eradicate this disease from the country; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE [DR. (SHRIMATI) RITA VERM A]: (a) According to data available from the National Family Health Survey 1998-99, the percentage of ever married women ages 15—49 years and children under the ages of 3 years found to have anaemia in the country and in Rajasthan is as below:

	Ever Married Women 15—49 yrs.	Children under the age of 3 years
India	51.8%	74.3%
Rajasthan	48.5%	82.3%

(b) and (c) Iron deficiency is a problem of inadequate nutrition. A National Nutritional Policy was formulated in 1993 and the National Plan of action on nutrition is being implemented through a number of departments of Government of India including, among other, the Integrated Child Development Services Programme of Department of Women and Child Development and the Reproductive and Child Health Programme of the Department of Family Welfare for improving the nutritional status of pregnant women and children.

Under the Reproductive and Child Health Programme implemented throughout the country, pregnant women and children (1—5 years) are provided with Iron the Folic Acid tablets for prophylaxis and treatment of anaemia.